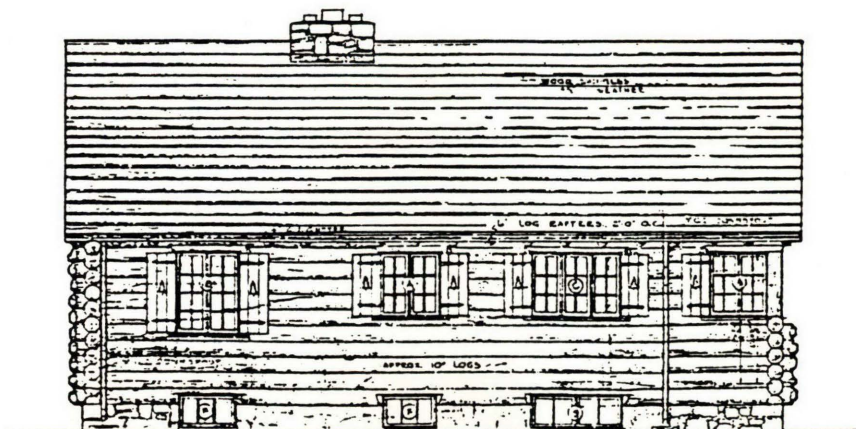


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ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
ON THE BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

by
Carl McWilliams

Technical Overview



ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON THE BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

submitted to:
USDA, Forest Service
Bighorn National Forest
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Sheridan, Wyoming

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Introduction

The National Register evaluation of pre-1950 administrative buildings on the Bighorn National Forest was conducted by Fraserdesign of Loveland, Colorado, under contract with the Bighorn National Forest. Encompassing in-depth historical research, intensive-level survey of approximately 50 buildings and the development of applicable property types and historic contexts, the project's purpose is to evaluate the eligibility of each building for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These evaluations are intended to assist Bighorn National Forest staff in short-and long-term planning processes and to assure that Forest development projects are conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Methodology

Initiated in November 1991, the project began with a review of historic files located at the Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office in Sheridan, Wyoming. These files yielded extensive information relating to the Forest's general historical development, as well as site-specific data on individual buildings. The most valuable records at the Supervisor's Office included architectural drawings, historic photographs and building maintenance forms ("Historical Record For Buildings"), which provided a chronological history of the maintenance and alterations carried out on each structure.

Research was conducted at each of the Bighorn National Forest's five district offices (the Buffalo District located in Buffalo, the Medicine Wheel District located in Lovell, the Paintrock District located in Greybull, the Tensleep District located in Worland, and the Tongue District located in Sheridan). These offices yielded a variety of information, ranging from the diary of Forest Ranger Urban J. Post in Buffalo, to an extensive historic photographic collection at the Tongue District Office in Sheridan.

Additional research of primary and secondary sources off of the Forest was conducted at several regional repositories. Of particular importance, the State of Wyoming, Division of Historical Research and Publications, yielded an extensive collection of materials relating to the historical development of the Forest and northern Wyoming. Information on the history of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Wyoming and in-depth data on specific locales was also uncovered. Research materials found at the state offices were in the form of newspaper articles, theses and dissertations, journal articles in the *Annals of Wyoming*, and monographs prepared in the 1930s for publication by the Wyoming Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration.

The most valuable information about structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps was found at the National Archives in Denver. Record Group 95 (Records of the U.S. Forest Service) contained monthly logs of CCC construction projects on the Bighorn National Forest. Titled "Civilian Conservation Corps Work Projects," these files outlined the construction history of buildings evaluated for eligibility within the context of "The Civilian Conservation Corps on the Bighorn National Forest, 1933-1942." Further information regarding the locations of camps and other details about the CCC in northern Wyoming was researched in Record Group 35 (Records of the CCC) and Record Group 49 (Records of the Grazing Service - CCC). Secondary source research was conducted at the Sheridan Public Library, at the Coe Library at the University of Wyoming in Laramie, and at Colorado State University's Morgan Library in Fort Collins. An extensive bibliography, listing sources from all repositories visited, appears at the conclusion of this report.

In late July and early August 1992, an on-site inventory of the Forest's pre-1950 administrative buildings was conducted. Encompassing site reconnaissance and small-format photography, the survey's findings have been incorporated into Wyoming Historic Architecture Inventory Forms. This technical overview was produced as a cover document to provide a contextual framework within which to assess the buildings' significance. Each building and structure was then evaluated for National Register eligibility in accordance with guidelines set forth in the following National Register Bulletins: Bulletin 15 (How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation), Bulletin 16A (How to Complete the National Register Registration Form), and Bulletin 16B (How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form). The historical significance of buildings on the Forest was evaluated within the framework of the National Register Criteria as set forth in Bulletin 16A:

- Criterion A: properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.
- Criterion B: properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C: properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under Criterion A, buildings on the Forest have been evaluated for their historical associations within the contexts of "Administrative Buildings on the Bighorn National Forest, 1897-1925," and "The Civilian Conservation Corps on the Bighorn National Forest, 1933-1942." Relative to Criterion C, the buildings were evaluated for their historical associations within the context of "USFS Rustic Architecture on the Bighorn National Forest, 1933-1942." None of the buildings on the Forest were found to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion B, and evaluation under Criterion D was outside the scope of this project.

In addition to being historically significant, to be considered eligible for the National Register, structures on the Bighorn National Forest are also required to possess physical integrity. That is, in order to convey their historical significance, the structures must have retained the essential elements of their physical makeup dating from the period of significance. Buildings and structures that have been modified or remodeled are not automatically found to be ineligible for the National Register. Rather, only those properties that have been altered so that they are no longer readily identifiable as Forest Service buildings are considered ineligible. Buildings on the Forest that have been moved are considered to be ineligible unless they are significant primarily for their architectural value (Criteria Consideration B). Similarly, structures on the Forest built within the past fifty years are also excluded unless they have been found to be exceptionally significant (Criteria Consideration G).

Property Types

Evaluated for National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C for their association with three historic contexts, buildings on the Bighorn National Forest have been grouped within the following property types:

Fire Lookouts

Number	Name
3549	Sheep Mountain Lookout
3556	High Park Lookout
3562	Black Mountain Lookout

Pre-CCC Era Administrative Buildings

Number	Name
3542	Penrose Guard Station
none	Burgess Ranger Station Shop
none	Long View Ranger Station

CCC Era Ranger Station Buildings (Work Centers)

Number	Name
3503	Burgess Ranger Station Combination Building
3526	Burgess Ranger Station Dwelling
3543	Burgess Ranger Station Guard Building
3563	Burgess Ranger Station Barn and Shop
3517	Hunter Ranger Station Dwelling
3518	Hunter Ranger Station Combination Building
3531	Hunter Ranger Station Office
3534	Hunter Ranger Station Barn
3515	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Bunkhouse
3530	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Dwelling
3535	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Combination Building
3553	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Barn and Shop
3529	Lovell Ranger's Dwelling
3552	Lovell Ranger's Garage
3523	Shell Ranger Station Dwelling
3537	Shell Ranger Station Guard Cabin
3544	Shell Ranger Station Office and Crew Quarters
3555	Shell Ranger Station Barn and Garage
3524	Greybull Ranger's Dwelling

CCC Era Ranger Station Buildings (cont.)

Number	Name
---------------	-------------

3554	Greybull Ranger's Garage
3501	Tyrell Ranger Station GDA Dwelling
3527	Tyrell Ranger Station ADR Dwelling
3538	Tyrell Ranger Station Guard Cabin
3547	Tyrell Ranger Station Office
3548	Tyrell Ranger Station Barn and Garage
none	Tyrell Ranger Station Timber Shed
3504	Big Goose Ranger Station Dwelling #2
3507	Big Goose Ranger Station Bunkhouse
3513	Big Goose Ranger Station Dwelling #1
3514	Big Goose Ranger Station Barn
3561	Big Goose Ranger Station Fire Cache

CCC Era Guard Stations

Number	Name
---------------	-------------

3533	Woodrock Guard Station
3536	Muddy Guard Station

Other CCC Era Buildings and Structures

Number	Name
---------------	-------------

3505	Sheridan Bullpen
3506	Sheridan Work Center Dwelling #2
3519	Sheridan Work Center Dwelling #1
3558	Sheridan Work Center Warehouse
3512	Forest Supervisor's Dwelling
3560	Forest Supervisor's Garage
3520	Greybull Office and Shop
3521	Greybull I.R. Crew Headquarters
3564	Dayton Powder Cache
3565	South Tongue Community House / Hall
none	Willow Creek Shed

Post-CCC Era Administrative Buildings

Number	Name
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3540	Hunter Ranger Station Doghouse
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Built in 1950, the Sheep Mountain Lookout (Structure No. 3549) was determined to be exceptionally significant. Designed in the Rustic Style during the CCC era, the Sheep Mountain Lookout qualifies for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G. For this reason, the structure is included within the "Fire Lookouts" property type, rather than within the "Post-CCC Era Administrative Buildings" property type.

Historic Contexts

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS ON THE BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST, 1897-1925

In the latter half of the 19th century, large parts of America were transformed from an agrarian to an industrialized culture. From the proliferation of railroads, to the building of factories and migration of workers from farms to cities, the country was swept by far-reaching technological, social and economic changes. Natural resources - raw materials that formed the basis for the nation's industrial production - were largely viewed as inexhaustible, or were at least taken for granted. While much of the populace was indifferent or even ignorant of the environment, some citizens were beginning to develop a conservation ethic. Growing out of the 19th century Romantic Movement - which glorified nature and pristine wilderness and embraced the seeming simplicity of rural life - conservationism was adopted by naturalists, who believed nature should be left untouched, and by resource conservationists, who counseled that natural resources needed to be managed and used more efficiently. As the 19th century drew to a close, the country's remaining wilderness was increasingly viewed not as something to subdue, but rather as something to preserve. In *Wilderness and the American Mind*, Roderick Nash wrote:

By the 1890s sufficient change had occurred in American life and thought to make possible a widespread reaction against the previous condemnation of wilderness. Civilization had largely subdued the continent. Labor-saving agricultural machinery and a burgeoning industry, coupled with a surge in population, turned the American focus from country to city. The census of 1890 only gave statistical confirmation to what most Americans knew first hand: the frontier was moribund, wilderness no longer dominant. From the perspective of city streets and comfortable homes, wild country inspired quite different attitudes than it had when observed from a frontiersman's clearing. No longer did the forest and Indian have to be battled in hand-to-hand combat. The average citizen could approach wilderness with the viewpoint of the vacationer rather than the conqueror.¹

Thus regarded as something to embrace rather than to overcome, wilderness (i.e., forests) was seen by many in the 1890s as the last vestige of America's vanishing frontier. From this a national policy to preserve and manage it began to evolve.

On March 3, 1891, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act, authorizing President Benjamin Harrison to withdraw timberlands from the public domain and to establish forest reserves by proclamation.² The Yellowstone Timber Reserve (now comprised of lands in Wyoming's Shoshone and Teton National Forests) was established as the nation's first forest reserve later that month; over the next two years the Harrison Administration established five more forest reserves, setting aside more than three million acres of wilderness lands.³

The Bighorn Forest Reserve - forerunner to the Bighorn National Forest - was one of thirteen forest reserves established by President Grover Cleveland on February 22, 1897. Encompassing some 21 million acres of land, these new forests reflected a changing national attitude toward the American wilderness. A national policy toward wilderness, however, was still in its formative stages and was anything but cohesive. By the turn of the century, two divergent factions regarding forest management stood in direct conflict. Led by naturalist John Muir, the preservationists believed that forests should be left in their natural state and held free from all forms of commercial exploitation. In contrast, Gifford Pinchot's conservationists held that forests should be managed for the benefit of civilization, and they espoused a "wise use" of forest resources consistent with sound conservation principles. Emerging as centrist, between those who wished to preserve the land and those who wished to exploit it, the conservationist viewpoint ultimately formed the foundation of governmental policy toward natural resource management. Originally organized under the Department of the Interior, the forest reserves in 1905 were renamed national forests and placed under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture.⁴ The Bighorn Forest Reserve henceforth became known as the Bighorn National Forest.

Beginning in the late 19th century, Anglo-American use of natural resources on the Bighorn National Forest centered on logging operations that provided wood ties for the nation's burgeoning railroad industry. The McShane Tie and Timber Company established a logging camp and sawmill on the Tongue River at a site called Rockwood in 1894. After a fire in 1899, McShane moved its operation to the base of Black Mountain and then, following another fire, to Woodrock in 1904. In 1908 McShane sold out to the larger Bighorn Timber Company, which continued to log forests on the Bighorn's eastern slopes. During these years a 35-mile wooden flume, which began on the East Fork of the Tongue River, was used to transport logs downstream to the sawmill and wood ties to the railhead at Dayton.⁵ Although no longer used principally for railroad ties, the Forest's timber resources have continued to be logged into the 1990s.

Aside from the logging operations, there was little other early private building on the Bighorn National Forest. Mining - primarily placer operations for gold and silver - began on a small scale as early as the late 1870s, but these ventures eventually proved unprofitable. The Black Mountain City mining camp and Fortunatus Mill complex began operation circa 1877 and peaked in 1891. By the turn of the century, both the mining camp and the mill had been abandoned. Other short-lived placer mining operations in the 1890s were located at Half Ounce Gulch, Dayton Gulch and on the Upper Little Horn, but these, too, petered out in the early 1900s.⁶ Private development on the Forest was thus concentrated on the logging operations and to a far lesser extent on mining activities.⁷

Charged with the general oversight of these operations, the Forest Service, meanwhile, was developing as a socioeconomic fixture in northern Wyoming. The agency had begun to prioritize its operations in the Bighorns, focusing on the key issues of timbering, grazing and fire protection. Forest "guards" or "rangers" hired to implement these programs were paid (in 1910) \$75.00 per month and were supplied with one or two horses, tack, a bed roll, camp equipment, grub and horse feed.⁸ To implement the Service's programs, administrative facilities were established at a number of locations throughout the Forest.

Wherever practical, the Forest Service set up operations in existing buildings. The first Supervisor's Office was located in a small wood frame structure at Big Horn. Likely predating the creation of the Forest, this building had a front-gabled roof, with a shed roof extension on one side and a shed hood with squared post supports extending the full length of the facade.⁹ Typical of vernacular structures built in small Wyoming towns at the turn of the century, the Forest's first headquarters building was only used until 1909, when the Supervisor's Office was moved to Sheridan.

Prior to 1910 the first Porcupine Ranger Station was established in a group of buildings known as the "Denver Cabins" that originally had been built for a mining camp at Bald Mountain; another ranger station was established in buildings previously used in timbering operations at Woodrock.¹⁰ On the Forest's peripheries, administrative operations were set up in existing buildings at Sheridan, Buffalo and Hyattville. In remote areas, though, the Forest Service had little choice but to build. In April 1910, the *Sheridan Post* reported that new forest ranger cabins were planned for "Penrose Park, Clear Creek, Headwaters of Muddy Creek, Tensleep, Paintrock, Shell, Burgess, Dry Fork [and] Big Goose."¹¹ By 1914 guard or ranger stations had also been built at Long View, Horse Creek and Cedar Creek. A building on the North Fork of the Little Tongue River, known as the "Halfway House", was also in existence by 1910.¹² These structures represented the Bighorn National Forest's first series of buildings constructed solely for administrative purposes.

Though not built under a unifying design concept, these early outposts shared a continuity of style. Constructed with locally available materials, these log or wood-frame structures were basic and functional. Actual construction details are known to have survived for only two buildings dating from this early period: the Long View and Cedar Creek Ranger Stations.¹³ Elsewhere, among the Forest's first guard stations was a small, shed-roofed structure at Penrose Park. Built circa 1905, this one-room building was abandoned in 1925, when the present Penrose Guard Station was built.

By the early 1930s most of the Forest's early administrative buildings were proving inadequate for Forest Service needs. Accordingly, in the mid-1930s a new period of building construction was begun on the Bighorn National Forest. Built with labor supplied by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the 1930s construction resulted in the removal of nearly all earlier administrative structures. Only three buildings from the Forest's pre-CCC era are known to remain: the Long View Ranger Station (1909), the Burgess Ranger Station Shop (circa 1924), and the Penrose Guard Station (1925). These structures are historically significant because they represent the last remnants of the Forest's pre-CCC era construction efforts. Built in 1909, the Long View Ranger Station is notable as the Forest's oldest remaining administrative building. The structure, however, has suffered a serious loss of physical integrity and bears little resemblance to its original construction. As such, it is not considered eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Both the Penrose Guard Station and the Burgess Ranger Station Shop have experienced better fates. With their physical integrity intact, both of these buildings are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A.

THE CCC ON THE BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST, 1933-1942

When Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurated President on March 4, 1933, the nation's declining economy had reached a new low. Unemployment was rampant, the salary rate was less than 60% of what it had been in 1929, and U.S. industrial production had declined by more than half over the previous three years. Of immediate concern, a number of states had resorted to declaring "bank holidays" to prevent runs on bank assets by worried depositors. To confront the deepening crisis, the Roosevelt Administration launched an array of aggressive government programs to create jobs, stimulate industry and restore citizens' confidence.

The programs' initial focus was to create jobs for the nation's unemployed. Toward this end, the Roosevelt Administration devised several massive public works programs. One of the largest groups of the unemployed was comprised of unskilled and poorly educated young men, ill-equipped to compete for the paucity of jobs that did exist. Acting quickly, Roosevelt presented a plan to Congress on March 21, 1933, to put these young people to work. At the same time, the President directed the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to coordinate plans to establish a "civilian conservation corps" from the ranks of the unemployed to be used on public works projects. In addressing Congress, Roosevelt requested immediate legislation "to relieve distress, to build men, and to build up the nation's forest resources." Ten days later, Congress authorized the creation of the Emergency Conservation Works (ECW).¹⁴

Although the creation of jobs was paramount, the ECW was also intended to prevent natural resources on the public domain from further depletion. Conservation principles in the early part of the century had often given way to economic considerations, and, as a result, public lands were in generally poor condition, with exhausted soils, denuded forests and over-grazed grasslands.¹⁵ Thus, to confront the dual concerns of unemployment and natural resource conservation, was born the Civilian Conservation Corps.¹⁶ From Agriculture and Interior Department officials, Roosevelt demanded immediate action. On March 21st, the President stated that he wanted 250,000 men at work by early summer, and both agencies began to work assiduously toward that goal. In April the first quota of 25,000 enrollees was called and the first ECW post - appropriately named Camp Roosevelt - was organized on the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia.¹⁷

The CCC had detractors who worried alternately that the program was either too militaristic or too socialistic, but national response was generally positive. Initial plans called for Agriculture and Interior Department agencies (principally the Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Soil Conservation Service) to handle CCC operations. But the Forest Service soon requested that the U.S. Army provide support to organize manpower and logistics. The role of the army was initially to be fairly restricted, limited to running conditioning camps for enrollees headed for permanent work camps. The army quickly began organizing camp and personnel logistics, however, thus freeing the Forest Service to plan and supervise work projects.¹⁸

CCC enrollees were to be single men, between the ages of 18 and 25, in sound physical condition and, of course, unemployed. Discrimination by color, race, creed or politics was ostensibly prohibited. Blacks and whites were largely segregated, however, and American Indians were initially excluded altogether. In addition to the regular enrollees, the CCC also incorporated older, more experienced men, to direct the work of their younger counterparts. Designated as foremen, these men were typically between 25 and 35 years of age and could be either married or single.¹⁹ Once in camp, the men were grouped into companies and squads, with one or two army reserve officers placed in charge of each company. CCC crews built dams, stream diversions, roads, trails, buildings, bridges and such park structures as picnic shelters, fireplaces and privies. Other projects involved erosion control, fire fighting and reforestation, known simply as "tree planting". The latter two activities became the most basic operations conducted by the CCC, and the enrollees were accordingly dubbed "Roosevelt's tree army".²⁰

By mid-May 1933 over 50,000 men had enrolled in the CCC, and the program continued to grow until it peaked in 1935 with an estimated half-million men in some 2600 camps. Over its nine-year tenure, approximately three million men were members of the CCC. About half of all CCC projects were administered by the Forest Service, with most of the rest managed by the Park Service and the Soil Conservation Service.²¹

In setting up the organizational framework, the War Department included Wyoming's CCC camps within the Eighth Corps Area, headquartered at Fort Sam Houston in Texas.²² The state's camps were administered directly from an army training camp located at Fort F.E. Warren in Cheyenne. At Fort Warren, and elsewhere, strenuous exercise programs were implemented to build the men's bodies and morale in preparation for work in the national forests and parks. Wyoming's quota for CCC enrollees was initially set at 500, but this was more than doubled to 1200 men in late April 1933. At this time, plans called for 22 camps on Wyoming's National Forests, with an additional eight camps to be established in Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. Four camps began operation in Yellowstone in the spring of 1933: at Mammoth, Tower Junction, Thumb, and at the Park's south entrance. In Teton CCC camps were located at Jenny and Jackson Lakes. Other CCC camps were established in National Forests throughout the state.

The 200 or so men assigned to each camp were placed under control of an army officer designated as camp superintendent. Foremen directed the work of the enrollees, while mechanics maintained the vehicles and equipment; medical doctors were assigned to most camps. In addition to the main camps, smaller side camps were periodically formed for specific projects. CCC work in Wyoming typified that of other camps throughout the country. Tree planting, erosion control and fire fighting were the chief activities early on, and as the men gained experience, they also began to undertake a variety of construction projects. In addition to the work activities, Wyoming's CCC camps also organized baseball teams, competed in track meets, and in September 1934 held a boxing tournament at Fort Warren. Among the camps' basic amenities was a traveling library that originated at Corps headquarters in Cheyenne.

CCC camps formed quickly across Wyoming in the spring of 1933, as word of potential jobs on the National Forests spread. By April 7th, for instance, some 150 Sheridan County men had sought work on the Bighorn National Forest.²³ At that time the Forest

Service and CCC were not yet ready to begin operations, but they soon would be. The first CCC camp on the Bighorn National Forest was established that summer near the present site of the Muddy Guard Station, in the Buffalo District. Known as Camp O'Connor, it was one of the state's first three CCC camps. Wyoming's other two initial CCC posts were at Pole Mountain, in the Medicine Bow National Forest between Laramie and Cheyenne, and at Chimney Rocks, also on the Medicine Bow Forest west of Laramie.

In May 1933 the first 75-man contingent arrived at Camp O'Connor from Fort Warren via Buffalo. These men were soon joined by others, bringing the camp's enrollment to 164. To supervise these mostly east-Texas enrollees, 34 local men from the Buffalo area were hired as foremen. A warm-weather facility, Camp O'Connor featured a wood frame recreation/dining hall, surrounded by World War I surplus wall tents with wood floors. Another Bighorn National Forest CCC camp was established in 1934 in Dayton, at a site just south of the present-day Tongue River High School. Home to some 200 men from Company 853, the Dayton camp was a winter encampment, with six wood barracks, a mess hall, cook house and commissary. In the summer of 1934 a corresponding summer camp was set up alongside Turkey Creek on a parcel of state land west of Fallen City. Outfitted similarly to Camp O'Connor, the Turkey Creek facility was manned during the summer months by the Dayton enrollees. Among other projects, the men at Turkey Creek worked on the construction of Sibley Lake Dam. The camps at Dayton and Turkey Creek were known collectively as Camp F-34-W.

Further south, the Crazy Woman CCC Camp was also established in 1934. Located near Meadowlark, on the Buffalo-Tensleep Highway, Camp Crazy Woman concentrated on construction of Meadowlark Dam, the Shell-Tensleep Road and the Crazy Woman Canyon Road. Other Bighorn National Forest CCC camps were located at Ranchester and Tensleep. Among numerous other places, side camps were located at Burgess, and near the Shell Creek and Porcupine Ranger Stations. In the fall of 1937 Company 853 at Dayton disbanded but was replaced by Company 1811, previously located at Tensleep. The summer camp at Turkey Creek closed later that year, and the Dayton facility was manned year round from that time on.

CCC enrollees on the Bighorn National Forest carried out an array of labor-intensive projects. District rangers recommended work assignments to Forest Supervisor James Conner, who then submitted them to the Regional Forester in Denver for approval. Work included such mundane tasks as building campground improvements (fire grates, picnic tables, privies and the like), grading parking overlooks, stringing telephone lines, building fences, planting trees, building roads and trails, digging ditches and, perhaps least appealing of all, cleaning up roadsides.

Although these jobs were strenuous, the men typically worked eight-hour days and were seldom subjected to undue hazards. Such was not the case, however, when they were engaged in another of their chief activities - fire suppression. Fighting forest fires was (and is) hot, arduous, work that often required both CCC and Forest Service personnel to work long hours in dangerous conditions. In August 1937, Paul E. Tyrell, Technical Foreman at the Tensleep Camp, and 14 CCC enrollees lost their lives fighting the Blackwater fire in the Shoshone National Forest near Cody.

The CCC's lasting legacy on the Bighorn National Forest is found in the many buildings, structures and engineering works that it has constructed. From large-scale projects such as Meadowlark and Sibley Lake dams and the Shell-Tensleep Road, to small one-room guard stations, CCC craftsmanship is evident at a number of sites throughout the Forest. The greatest concentration of CCC-built structures is found at the ranger station complexes. Functioning as local work centers for Forest Service programs and activities, ranger stations are typically comprised of four or five buildings, including an office, barn, one or two residences, and a wood shed/fire cache. The Big Goose and Medicine Wheel Ranger Stations also have bunkhouses for Forest Service personnel. At some locations, the office and a residence are housed together in a single structure known as a "combination building". Other buildings and structures erected by the CCC include guard stations, fire lookouts and a handful of other single-purpose structures. Guard stations, built as ranger outposts in isolated locations, typically consisted of a single building with a one-room living quarter, to which was attached a garage that could house a vehicle or horse. Fire lookouts are simply configured, one-room towers built at prominent points to afford sweeping views of the surrounding terrain.

Construction of administration buildings and structures by the CCC was planned and supervised by Forest Service personnel. Designs for the buildings were taken from regional prototypes, which were based on the Forest Service's adaptation of the Rustic Style of architecture. As with the day-to-day tasks, construction projects were first submitted to the Regional Office for approval. On the Forest, district rangers oversaw the work of the enrollees, often helping with the construction themselves. The relationship between the CCC and the Forest Service was generally positive, with only occasional complaints from district rangers that men were not working as hard as they should or that the quality of work was not acceptable.²⁴ The CCC was also well-received by citizens of Sheridan, Buffalo and other surrounding communities. Local businesses that furnished the building materials, food stuffs and other supplies benefitted from the camps' presence. Similarly, area newspapers reported extensively on the CCC in the Bighorns, portraying their activities in a positive light. Reports of complaints about enrollees, conversely, were virtually non-existent.

The CCC continued its widespread activities on the Bighorn National Forest throughout the 1930s. In 1939 the camps were in full swing, but there were signs nationally that the program would not be needed much longer. As war was getting underway in Europe, the American economy had begun to improve. Families of enrollees became more self-reliant, precipitating difficulties in recruiting able workers. Between 1939 and 1942, camp desertions were also on the increase, as the ablest men found jobs outside the CCC. Budgetary reductions and the CCC's own uncertain future also led to its gradual decline.

Beginning in 1940, reserve military officers who had been placed in charge of CCC camps were gradually withdrawn and placed on active military duty. By 1942, with the United States fully immersed in World War II, the Depression was clearly over. Although Roosevelt lobbied to continue the CCC indefinitely, Congress instead passed the Labor-Federal Security Administration Appropriation Act in June 1942, spelling the end of the program. The act appropriated \$8 million to liquidate the CCC, provided for the redistribution of CCC property to other agencies, and terminated all work projects by July 1, 1943.²⁵

The Depression-era construction boom on National Forests throughout the country resulted in large part from the extensive labor and financial support provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps. But the massive building program also resulted from necessity. In the 1930s, the Forest Service was expanding its responsibility from that of simple forest custodian to a more active role in managing timber, range, water, recreation and wildlife resources.²⁶ The need for new construction and a range of other projects thus dovetailed nicely with Roosevelt's plan to employ young men through the CCC. Ironically, out of the economic malaise of the Great Depression came the means for the Forest Service to undertake its most extensive construction effort ever. This program ended with the disbandment of the CCC in 1942.

In retrospect, the Civilian Conservation Corps, more than any other federal program, has come to epitomize Roosevelt's New Deal response to the Great Depression. Representing the greatest peacetime mobilization of manpower in the nation's history, the CCC was an unqualified success, both nationally and in Wyoming. Its closure in 1942 merely reflected that the program was no longer needed; the CCC had attained the goals it had set out to achieve. The impact that the program had on northern Wyoming during the Depression was profound. To the hundreds of enrollees and foremen who worked in its camps it was a source of employment in a bleak job market, to the merchants and tradesmen in nearby communities it represented a reliable customer, and to the administrators of Bighorn National Forest it provided a large-scale labor force that made possible numerous Forest improvement and construction projects.

It is in this last capacity that the CCC has had the most enduring impact on the built environment of the Forest. Such small-scale buildings as the Woodrock and Penrose Guard Stations, isolated structures such as the High Park and Black Mountain Lookouts, and complexes such as the Hunter, Shell, Tyrell, Medicine Wheel and Big Goose Ranger Stations all represent the federal presence in Wyoming during a period of national crisis. Their construction has significantly affected both the appearance and the administration of the Bighorn National Forest. At the same time they illustrate the craftsman ethic of skilled and semi-skilled laborers that has distinguished CCC projects throughout Wyoming. As a shaper of the built and cultural environments, the Civilian Conservation Corps has played a pivotal role on the Forest and on its participants. As Michael Frome succinctly stated in his history of the Forest Service: "The CCC rehabilitated both the land and men."²⁷

USFS RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE ON THE BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST, 1933-1942

What is today termed the Rustic Style of national park architecture can be attributed in large part to the formative years of the National Park Service and to its first two directors, Stephen Mather and Horace Albright. Following an intellectual tradition steeped in 19th century romanticism and the architectural tenets of Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted, and melding the pragmatic forms of pioneer architecture with the stylistic principals of the Arts-and-Crafts Movement, Mather and Albright formulated the Rustic Style of park architecture. In the mid-19th century, Downing and Olmsted were pivotal in delineating a connection between architecture and landscape. Particularly appropriate to rural environments, the Rustic Style was embraced by both the Park Service and the Forest Service. Rustic construction was picturesque, romantic and derivative of the American past. The philosophy of what was to become the Rustic Style was first codified in the Park Service's "Statement of Policy," dated May 13, 1918:

In the construction of roads, trails, buildings and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape...All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape.²⁸

From this initial precept, the Rustic Style evolved, reaching its most prolific expression during the Great Depression. By the 1930s, the Rustic Style embraced the design of buildings that blended with their surroundings through the use of natural materials, and by massing them in proportion to the nearby terrain. During the Depression era, the Rustic Style became fully imbued into both the Park Service's and Forest Service's design philosophies.

Reflecting the two agencies' related yet autonomous mandates, the Park Service and Forest Service developed distinctly separate Rustic architecture styles. While the Park Service conceived a high style of Rustic architecture that would appeal to the expectations of park visitors, the Forest Service sought to design buildings that were not only Rustic, but would express the agency's more pragmatic ideals and purposes. That is, Rustic buildings designed by the Forest Service were intended to be readily identifiable as having been built by that agency. Each region within the Forest Service, moreover, was encouraged to base its architectural styles upon climatic considerations, vegetation and forest cover. Forest Service Rustic was intended to be regional rather than universal, and toward this end, prototypes were developed for use within each region.²⁹ Adobe or pueblo architecture, for example, was deemed appropriate for desert and semi-desert environments, while timber and stone were considered compatible with woodland forests of pine, fir and spruce.

Although practiced earlier, comprehensive guidelines for Forest Service Rustic architecture first appeared in Ellis W. Groben's "Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative

Buildings," printed in 1938. In establishing what constituted acceptable plans, Groben stated:

No matter how well buildings may be designed, with but few exceptions, they seldom enhance the beauty of their natural settings... Therefore, the Forest Service should erect only such structures as are absolutely essential... and then only of designs which harmonize with, or... are the least objectionable to nature's particular environment.³⁰

Employing an in-house staff of architects and landscape architects, each region developed its own style of building types, based on Groben's "Acceptable Building Plans." Published three years earlier, guidelines for Rustic architecture in the National Parks placed greater emphasis on conveying a sense of the pioneer spirit, but were otherwise largely similar to those outlined by the Forest Service:

Successfully handled, [rustic architecture] is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and oversophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.³¹

Reflective of the Rocky Mountain region, the Bighorn National Forest interpreted the Rustic Style in a way that harmonized with the rugged, mountainous terrain and coniferous forests. Native logs and stone were the prevalent building materials. Structural elements were scaled in proportion to the region's large pine, fir and spruce trees and massive granite outcroppings. And the buildings' footprints were limited to simple rectangular forms, a function both of log construction and the Forest Service's commitment to architectural simplicity. What few decorative elements (e.g., scroll-sawn rafter tips or window shutter cutouts) that appeared on the otherwise plain-faced buildings also hearkened to the forest theme. In addition to its aesthetic value, the extensive use of wood was economical, and it lent itself to the limited skills of the CCC workers that constructed the buildings. Moreover, log and wood construction underscored the Forest Service's policy of fostering the use and production of timber products.³² Structures on the Forest were built almost exclusively of logs, but Forest Service buildings in Sheridan, Lovell, Greybull and other communities employed wood-frame construction. Both types of buildings were designed to be compatible with their surroundings.

For the log buildings, dark brown was the dominant exterior color, enlivened with accents of green and buff. This limited color palette was naturally suited to log construction, and it fit the Forest Service's mandate for "least objectionable" architecture, blending unobtrusively with the forest environment. Used in forested regions throughout the country - this was, after all, the Forest Service - the brown color became intrinsically associated with the agency.

Stonework on the buildings' foundations, fireplaces and chimneys employed native granite, which also reflected the surrounding terrain. Foundations on many buildings consisted of poured concrete perimeter walls, but these were kept low to the ground and were often hidden behind log sheathing. Roofs were typically side-gabled, moderately pitched and covered with painted wood shingles. Modest Craftsman Style architectural elements such as exposed-end rafters and squared post hood supports were also used.

Built with logs or milled lumber, porches, hoods, doors and window details complemented the buildings' basic architectural designs.

Rustic buildings on the Bighorn National Forest were characterized by their low profiles and predominantly horizontal lines. Decorative elements were largely understated. Employed most often in wood shutters, a cutout pine tree motif was often the only decorative element of note. Typically discreet, the pine tree motif was used in numerous forests and served to identify buildings as Forest Service structures. Combined, the organic use of materials, horizontal design emphasis and subtle accents resulted in buildings that were subordinate to the surrounding environment.

In the Rocky Mountain Region, Rustic buildings were built from prototype designs, modified to meet particular situations. All plans were approved by the Regional Forester in Denver and, once developed, were often used more than once. The Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Combination Building (Building No. 3535), for example, was built from plans prepared for the Centennial Ranger Station Combination Building on the Medicine Bow National Forest.³³ Fire lookout towers, similarly, were built throughout the region from the same set of standardized plans.³⁴

Construction of administration buildings and structures on the Bighorn National Forest in the 1930s was carried out under a unifying design concept. In addition to designing buildings that were individually compatible with the environment, the Forest Service for the first time also developed comprehensive site plans. In the Bighorns, most administrative buildings were concentrated at ranger station complexes. Commonly referred to as work centers, these complexes typically consisted of four or five buildings, including an office, barn, one or two residences, a wood shed/fire cache and in some cases a bunkhouse. At some locations the office and a residence were housed together in a single structure known as a "combination building". Today, ranger station complexes with Rustic Style buildings are located at Big Goose, Burgess, Hunter, Medicine Wheel, Shell and Tyrell.

Other extant Rustic structures include guard stations at Muddy and Woodrock and fire lookout towers at Black Mountain, High Park and Sheep Mountain. Built in isolated locations, guard stations consisted of individual buildings with one room that was used for living quarters and a garage for a vehicle or horse and various supplies. In more recent times the garage portions of the Muddy and Woodrock guard stations have been converted to living quarters. In addition to ranger stations, guard stations and fire lookouts, a handful of other Rustic structures were built on the Bighorn National Forest for specific purposes. Notable among these is the South Tongue Community Hall (Building No. 3565) located on the banks of the South Tongue River at the Pine Island Picnic Ground.

Today, more than 30 Rustic Style structures remain on the Bighorn National Forest. Exhibiting quality of design, skill and craftsmanship, these buildings represent the Rustic design philosophy from which they were created. And, in a broader sense, they embody the Forest Service's mandate for harmonious occupation and use of the forests under its charge.

ENDNOTES

¹Roderick Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, (New Haven: Yale University, 1967), p. 143.

²The Act decreed that "The President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as national forests, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such forests and the limits thereof." (26 Stat. 1095).

³Michael Frome, *The Forest Service*, (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971), p. 48.

⁴Signed into law by President Theodore Roosevelt on February 1, 1905, the so-called "Transfer Act" was significant not only for assigning the Agriculture Department responsibility for managing the nation's forests, but also for establishing that the forests were to be used, albeit wisely. Section 4 of the act (33 Stat. 628) stated:

Rights of way for the construction and maintenance of dams, reservoirs, water plants, ditches, flumes, pipes, tunnels, and canals, within and across the national forests of the United States are hereby granted to citizens and corporations of the United States for municipal or mining purposes, and for the purposes of the milling and reduction of ores, during the period of their beneficial use, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed...

⁵A good descriptive account of the McShane Tie Camp and early logging operations on the Bighorn National Forest is Robert F. Strait's "The Old McShane Tie Camp and the Rockwood Fire," *Annals of Wyoming* 32:2 (October 1960), pp. 145-163. See also, William K. Dyche's "Tongue River Experience," *Forest History* 8:1,2 (Spring-Summer 1964), pp. 2-16.

⁶For further reading on early mining activity in the Bighorns, see Robert A. Murray, "Multiple Use in the Big Horns: The Story of Bighorn National Forest," vol. 1, pp. 89-108, and vol. 3, pp. 7-9.

⁷Dude ranching also developed as an important industry on the eastern slopes of the Bighorn Mountains during the early 1900s. Most dude ranches, though, were established on the Bighorn National Forest's peripheries, with relatively few structures located within the forest's boundaries.

⁸Arthur J. Dickson. "Ranger Bly Dickson Retires After 35 Years in the Forest Service," June 1950, p. 2.

⁹Historic photograph captioned "1st Office Building Headquarters Bighorn National Forest." On file at Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sheridan, WY.

¹⁰See correspondence: Fred R. Johnson, Chief, Information and Education, to Forest Supervisor - Bighorn, 26 February 1942, on file at Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sheridan, WY.

¹¹"New Cabins for Forest Rangers," *Sheridan Post*, 12 April 1910.

¹²Hans Kleiber, "Reminiscences of Hans Kleiber Early Day Forest Ranger Bighorn National Forest," circa 1945, p. 4.

¹³See "Bighorn National Forest, [plans and specifications for] Longview Ranger Station Improvements," February 1909, on file at Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sheridan, WY. See also "Improvement - Bighorn, Cedar Crk. R.S. House - Specifications." 21 January 1909 on file at Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sheridan, WY. Prepared in July 1908, specifications for the Cedar Creek Ranger Station were as follows:

Dimensions: extreme length, outside 38'; extreme width, outside, 24'; height of walls, 11'6" from lower floor; height to top of gable end, 21'6"; Bill of Materials: 3 logs 38' long, average diam. 14" for foundation; 4 logs 38' long, average diam. 12" for sides at base of upper floor and caps; 32 logs 24' long, av. diam. 12" for ends; 54 logs 19' long, av. diam. 12" for sides (These logs to be spliced so as to make the side walls of cabin 38' long outside); 24 pieces 2" x 8" x 24" for lower joists; 24 pieces 2" x 6" x 24" for upper joists; 30 pieces 2" x 4" x 18" for rafters; 1100' rough lumber for roof boards; 200' rough lumber for gable ends; 10 pieces 2" x 8" x 16" false jambs for doors and windows; Nails: purchase what you will actually need to put up this much of the building; 35 yards building paper for gable ends; Rubberoid for roof: do not purchase until we are certain there will be funds available.

¹⁴Passed by Congress on March 31, 1933, the Act's opening paragraph stated:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain, national and State, and Government reservations incidental to or necessary in connection with any projects of the character enumerated, as the President may determine to be desirable...

¹⁵E. Gail Throop. "USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the States of Oregon and Washington" (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form), 1986.

¹⁶When created, the program was officially designated the "Office of Emergency Conservation Work" (ECW), but from the outset was popularly referred to as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a phrase first voiced by Roosevelt in his address to Congress on March 21, 1933. On June 28, 1937, the program's name was officially changed to the CCC.

¹⁷Frome, p. 214.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Alison T. Otis, et al. *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-42*, (Corvallis, OR: USDA, Forest Service, 1986), p. 7.

²⁰Frome, p. 215.

²¹Ibid., p. 216.

²²Information about the CCC in Wyoming was largely obtained from the following primary sources: Civilian Conservation Corps Work Projects, Plans of Work (for Bighorn National Forest, 1936 - 1942), on file at the National Archives, Denver, Record Group 95 (Forest Service); and "Diaries of Forest Ranger Urban J. Post," on file at the Hunter Ranger District Headquarters, Buffalo, WY. Valuable secondary sources include: James F. Conner, "History of the Bighorn National Forest and the Vicinity," 1940; Tena Hanes, "Dayton, Wyoming CCC Winter Camp and the Turkey Creek CCC Summer Camp," 15 July 1986; James A. Hanson, "The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Northern Rocky Mountains," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wyoming, 1973; Timothy R. Manns, "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Yellowstone National Park, 1933 - 1942," May 1981; Robert A. Murray, "Multiple Use in the Big Horns: The Story of Bighorn National Forest," 3 volumes, September 1980; and Harold L. North, "CCC Camps on the Bighorn National Forest," 1936, (North was Superintendent of Dayton CCC Camp F-34-W). Further information was obtained from articles (cited in the bibliography) that appeared in the *Sheridan Press*, and other area newspapers.

²³"150 In City After Jobs in Forest," *Sheridan Press*, 7 April 1933.

²⁴When supervising construction of the Hunter Ranger Station Office in 1938, Forest Ranger Urban Post grumbled about the necessity of supervising the CCC work crew because they were "looking for a chance to stop work." See entry for 21 November 1938 in "U.J. Post Diary November - December 1938," on file at Buffalo District Office, Buffalo, WY. Another complaint of poor workmanship was expressed by Forest Supervisor James Conner after inspecting CCC work at the Tyrell Ranger Station:

The log work on the Tyrell Ranger Station barn is not satisfactory. This was done by Foreman Hill. The logs were poorly fitted and poor splices have been made. It seems obvious that the work has been hurried toward the last so that Hill could get started on his leave since the further along he went with the log work, the poorer it is. It is planned to send Bernard McWeeney, Project Assistant, to the Tensleep Camp November 1 to take off the last five logs and refit them so the building can be squared up.

See "CCC Inspection, Tensleep Side Camp, Memorandum of Inspection," dated 1 November 1938. This and other "Memorandums of Inspection" are on file at the National Archives in Denver, Record Group 95, Box 1, "Operations Records for CCC Projects 1934-1942."

²⁵(Public Law 647) See Otis et al., p. 215; see also, John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service: An Administrative History*, (Washington, D.C.: USDA, NPS, 1986), pp. 32-37.

²⁶Throop, "USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the States of Oregon and Washington," p. E-4.

²⁷Frome, p. 215.

²⁸William C. Tweed, et al., *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916 - 1942*, (San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1977), p. 23.

²⁹Otis, et al., p. 209.

³⁰Ellis W. Groben, comp. "Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings," (Washington, D.C.: USDA, Forest Service, 1938), foreword.

³¹Albert H. Good, *Park Structures and Facilities*, (San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1935), pp. 3, 4.

³²E. Gail Throop, "USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the States of Oregon and Washington," p. E-7.

³³"USDA, Forest Service, Region 2, Plans for a Combination Bldg., Centennial Ranger Station, Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyo." dated 31 May 1938, on file at Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sheridan, WY.

³⁴See USFS plans, "Standard 14' x 14' Lookout House Plans and Details" 8 September 1939, on file at Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sheridan, WY.

Evaluation

With their essential elements of physical integrity intact, the following buildings represent the historic context "Administrative Buildings on the Bighorn National Forest 1897-1925." As such, they are considered **eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Number	Name
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3542	Penrose Guard Station
none	Burgess Ranger Station Shop

The following buildings and structures are documented to have been built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and represent the USFS Rustic Style of architecture, as built on the Bighorn National Forest. These buildings, moreover, have retained the essential elements of their physical integrity and continue to convey a strong sense of their historical significance. The buildings listed below, therefore, are considered **eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for their association with the historic context "The Civilian Conservation Corps on the Bighorn National Forest, 1933-1942," and under Criterion C for their association with the historic context "U.S. Forest Service Rustic Architecture on the Bighorn National Forest 1933-1942."

Number	Name
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3503	Burgess Ranger Station Combination Building
3526	Burgess Ranger Station Dwelling
3543	Burgess Ranger Station Guard Building
3563	Burgess Ranger Station Barn and Shop
3517	Hunter Ranger Station Dwelling
3518	Hunter Ranger Station Combination Building
3531	Hunter Ranger Station Office
3534	Hunter Ranger Station Barn
3549	Sheep Mountain Lookout
3515	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Bunkhouse
3530	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Dwelling
3535	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Combination Building
3553	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Barn and Shop
3523	Shell Ranger Station Dwelling
3537	Shell Ranger Station Guard Cabin
3544	Shell Ranger Station Office and Crew Quarters
3555	Shell Ranger Station Barn and Garage
3501	Tyrell Ranger Station GDA Dwelling
3527	Tyrell Ranger Station ADR Dwelling
3538	Tyrell Ranger Station Guard Cabin

Number Name

3547	Tyrell Ranger Station Office
3548	Tyrell Ranger Station Barn and Garage
3556	High Park Lookout
3504	Big Goose Ranger Station Dwelling #2
3507	Big Goose Ranger Station Bunkhouse
3513	Big Goose Ranger Station Dwelling #1
3514	Big Goose Ranger Station Barn
3561	Big Goose Ranger Station Fire Cache
3533	Woodrock Guard Station
3536	Muddy Guard Station
3562	Black Mountain Lookout
3565	South Tongue Community House/Hall

The following building is associated with the context "Administrative Buildings on the Bighorn National Forest 1897-1925," but has been significantly altered and is no longer able to convey a sense of its historical significance. As such, it is considered **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Number Name

none	Long View Ranger Station
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The following buildings and structures are documented to have been built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and/or were built in the USFS Rustic Style of architecture. These buildings, however, have all been moved or significantly altered. Having lost a large measure of their physical integrity, these properties are no longer able to convey a sense of their historic associations with the Civilian Conservation Corps on the Bighorn National Forest, or the Rustic Style of architecture. As such, they are considered **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Number Name

3512	Forest Supervisor's Dwelling
3560	Forest Supervisor's Garage
3520	Greybull Office and Shop
3521	Greybull I.R. Crew Headquarters
3524	Greybull Ranger's Dwelling
3554	Greybull Ranger's Garage
3529	Lovell Ranger's Dwelling
3552	Lovell Ranger's Garage
3564	Dayton Powder Cache
none	Tyrell Ranger Station Timber Shed

The following buildings were determined not to be associated with any of the historic contexts described above and exhibit marginal historical integrity. Therefore, they are considered **not eligible** to be listed in the National Register.

Number Name

3505	Sheridan Bullpen
3506	Sheridan Work Center Dwelling #2
3519	Sheridan Work Center Dwelling #1
3558	Sheridan Work Center Warehouse
none	Willow Creek Shed

The following building was erected within the past fifty years, is not associated with any of the historic contexts described above and is not judged exceptionally significant. This building, therefore is considered **not eligible** to be listed in the National Register.

Number Name

3540	Hunter Ranger Station Doghouse
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Summary

BUFFALO FOREST DISTRICT

Number	Name	Date	NRHP
3517	Hunter Ranger Station Dwelling	1936	eligible
3518	Hunter Ranger Station Combination Building	1938	eligible
3531	Hunter Ranger Station Office	1938	eligible
3534	Hunter Ranger Station Barn	1936	eligible
3540	Hunter Ranger Station Doghouse	1950	ineligible
3536	Muddy Guard Station	1937	eligible
3549	Sheep Mountain Lookout	1950	eligible

MEDICINE WHEEL FOREST DISTRICT

Number	Name	Date	NRHP
3515	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Bunkhouse	1939	eligible
3530	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Dwelling	1939	eligible
3535	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Combination Building	1940	eligible
3553	Medicine Wheel Ranger Station Barn and Shop	1939	eligible
3529	Lovell Ranger's Dwelling	1939	ineligible
3552	Lovell Ranger's Garage	1940	ineligible

PAINTROCK FOREST DISTRICT

Number	Name	Date	NRHP
3520	Greybull Office and Shop	c1936	ineligible
3521	Greybull I.R. Crew Headquarters	c1936	ineligible
3524	Greybull Ranger's Dwelling	1940	ineligible
3554	Greybull Ranger's Garage	1940	ineligible
3523	Shell Ranger Station Dwelling	1940	eligible
3537	Shell Ranger Station Guard Cabin	c1937	eligible
3544	Shell Ranger Station Office and Crew Quarters	1940	eligible
3555	Shell Ranger Station Barn and Garage	1939	eligible
none	Long View Ranger Station	1909	ineligible

TENSLEEP FOREST DISTRICT

Number	Name	Date	NRHP
3501	Tyrell Ranger Station GDA Dwelling	1940	eligible
3527	Tyrell Ranger Station ADR Dwelling	c1940	eligible
3538	Tyrell Ranger Station Guard Cabin	1938	eligible
3547	Tyrell Ranger Station Office	1942	eligible
3548	Tyrell Ranger Station Barn and Garage	1939	eligible
none	Tyrell Ranger Station Timber Shed	c1936	ineligible
3556	High Park Lookout	1942	eligible

TONGUE FOREST DISTRICT

Number	Name	Date	NRHP
3503	Burgess Ranger Station Combination Building	1940	eligible
3526	Burgess Ranger Station Dwelling	1934	eligible
3543	Burgess Ranger Station Guard Building	1941	eligible
3563	Burgess Ranger Station Barn and Shop	1941	eligible
none	Burgess Ranger Station Shop	c1924	eligible
3504	Big Goose Ranger Station Dwelling #2	1940	eligible
3507	Big Goose Ranger Station Bunkhouse	1938	eligible
3513	Big Goose Ranger Station Dwelling #1	1938	eligible
3514	Big Goose Ranger Station Barn	1938	eligible
3561	Big Goose Ranger Station Fire Cache	1940	eligible
3505	Sheridan Bullpen	c1938	ineligible
3506	Sheridan Work Center Dwelling #2	1942	ineligible
3519	Sheridan Work Center Dwelling #1	1942	ineligible
3558	Sheridan Work Center Warehouse	1942	ineligible
3512	Forest Supervisor's Dwelling	1940	ineligible
3560	Forest Supervisor's Garage	1940	ineligible
3533	Woodrock Guard Station	1934	eligible
3542	Penrose Guard Station	1925	eligible
3562	Black Mountain Lookout	1939	eligible
3564	Dayton Powder Cache	1939	ineligible
3565	South Tongue Community House/Hall	1937	eligible
none	Willow Creek Shed	c1940	ineligible

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